

TROUBLED SETTLEMENT LOOKED FOR IN LONDON

Financial Houses Requiring
Help, However, Have Already
Provided for Contingencies.

NO FAILURES ANTICIPATED

Danger of European War Not
Overlooked, but Stock
Markets as a Whole
Rule Steadier.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Oct. 27.—Stock markets were
subject to adverse influences last week,
but on the whole the tone became bet-
ter as the week neared its close. This
was because it seems likely that the
settlement will pass over without the
trouble that was feared earlier. With-
out question there are many weak
spots, but the financial houses require
help had sufficient foresight not to wait
until the last minute, but to ar-
range their affairs in advance, and thus
it is probable that the settlement will
not record any failures.

The Continental bourses are also
steadying and becoming firmer in tone,
and all advice to hand are to the ef-
fect that financiers on the Continent
are also busy preparing in advance for
the troubles days of the settlements
soon to come. Altogether, from this
point of view, the news of the week has
been increasingly encouraging and
more than sufficiently good to counter-
act developments in the Balkans.

The success of the allies, it is
thought, somewhat increases the possi-
bility of intervention and diminishes
the prospect of a return to the status
quo. In other words, the success of the
allies is held to entail greater uncertainty
than would a victory by the Turks.

Financial men who are anxiously
watching the chancelleries are keeping
a particularly keen eye on the efforts
of M. Poincaré, the French Premier, to
secure a working European concert. It
is realized that it is going to be mighty
difficult to prevent the victorious allies
from securing and retaining the sub-
stantial fruits of their victories, and
that it is going to be especially difficult
to deal with Austria if she sees the
Balkan allies attempting to close her in
and cut off her outlet through the san-
jak of Novi Pazar by an extension of the
Serbian boundaries. It is Serbia's am-
bition to secure a seaport on the Adri-
atic.

This situation tends to make the pos-
ition of the markets increasingly diffi-
cult.

In the money market various factors
brought about an advance. In the open
market the rate of discount went
nearly to the Bank's minimum of 5 per
cent. Two months' bills ruled at 4-1/2
per cent, three and four months' bills
at 4 1/4 and six months' paper at 4 1/4
per cent. Saturday to Monday loans were
in strong demand yesterday at 3 1/2
to 3 3/4 per cent, while weekly fixtures were
3 1/2 and frequently 4 per cent.

The situation in New York is being
watched with particular interest. It is
known, of course, that gold shipments
to the United States have stopped only
because America bought such large
amounts of securities during the re-
cent débacle, and that the need for gold
imports is just as great now as it was
at the time that the gold was taken,
but it is generally understood that the
Secretary of the Treasury will find the
additional currency required. Some-
what higher rates in New York may
bring out a substantial amount of cash
from the Treasury and remove the dan-
ger of a demand on Europe for gold.

At present the Bank of England
holds a stock of \$187,500,000 gold, and
though this will be depleted in the next
fortnight by withdrawals for Scotland,
the amounts arriving from abroad will
be large, not only from South Africa,
but from India. Nearly \$10,000,000 in
gold is being sent here from India to
pay for the silver it has already bought.
The arrivals of gold from South Africa
and India will easily take care of the
additional sums which may have to go
to Egypt or South America, and were it
not for the situation on the Continent
and for the need of the Bank main-
taining a relatively high degree of
strength in existing circumstances, there
would also permit of the shipment of a
certain amount of gold to America.

A net addition of \$565,000 to the
Bank's reserve last week brought the
total to \$137,500,000. The proportion
of reserve to liabilities is 49.53, show-
ing a small increase for the week.

TAFT THANKS SWEDES

Regrets He Cannot Attend
Charity Benefit in Boston.

Washington, Oct. 27.—White House offi-
cials to-night made public a telegram
from the President to A. Konrad John-
son, of Boston, president of the Swedish
Charitable Society of Greater Boston.
The telegram follows:

I genuinely appreciate the kind in-
vitation to attend the entertainment which
is to be given to-night for the benefit of
the Swedish Charitable Society of Great-
er Boston. Important public business
requires my presence here, and I had
made arrangements to come to Washing-
ton before your invitation was received.
I would be glad to accept were it pos-
sible, and thus show my interest in and
approval of the commendable work
which your organization is doing for
those who, on account of age and other
infirmities, need a helping hand. I thank
you and send you my best wishes.

CORN KILLS 1; 20 ILL

Potomac Poisoning Attacks
Guests at Y. M. C. A. Supper.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]
Boston, Oct. 27.—One death and more
than twenty cases of potomac poisoning
resulted from a Young Men's Christian
Association supper which was held in
Everett last Thursday evening. Mr.
Sarah L. Malone, fifty-four years old, of
Everett, a popular church worker in that
city, died to-day at the Whidden Mem-
orial Hospital.

Many who attended the supper last
night ate corn, as everybody affected
ate heartily of that dish.

STRAUS, AUSTIN'S 60,000, SAYS BARNES

Estimate on Canvass of 1,068
Election Districts Out of
3,105 Outside City.

SIXTH OF TOTAL FOR T. R.

Figures from Koenig Indicate
That Wilson Cannot Get
50,000 Plurality
Here.

William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the
Republican State Committee, issued a
statement yesterday in which he con-
fidently declared again that President Taft
and Job E. Hedges would carry New
York State. President Taft's plurality
would be more than 60,000, he said, and
Mr. Hedges would be elected Governor
with an equally large plurality.

The figures upon which Mr. Barnes
based his prediction were obtained out-
side of greater New York, and his calcu-
lations for the whole state appeared to be
founded on the declaration that neither
Taft nor Wilson would get a plurality in
New York City exceeding 50,000.

A statement issued by County Chair-
man Samuel Koenig last night set forth
that the figures obtained through a thor-
ough canvass of some election districts
in New York County indicated a plurality
for Governor Wilson of about 27,000 and
a plurality for Mr. Sulzer of about 31,000.

The statement issued by Mr. Barnes
was as follows:

Thorough and accurate canvasses which
have been made throughout the State of
New York indicate that Mr. Wilson will
outside of the city will exceed 150,000 and
that Mr. Wilson cannot carry the City
of New York by 50,000.

Gives T. R. Only a Sixth.

Upon these returns, in which I have ab-
solute confidence, I am now ready to
predict that the state will give a suffi-
cient plurality of more than 60,000 for President
Taft. This outcome will be due to the
fact that Mr. Wilson's vote is being
considered and fixed belief that Mr.
Wilson is a man of uncertain mind with
no practical conception of public affairs,
and that if elected, with a Democratic
Senate and a Democratic House, his radi-
cal tendencies and the slant of the Demo-
cratic party in New York will lead to in-
dustrial depression and material distress to
all. This vote for Mr. Wilson will not ex-
ceed one-sixth of the total vote, but rep-
resenting as it does similar radicalism
to that of Mr. Wilson, it is drawing heav-
ily from that element in the state which
otherwise would support the Democratic
ticket.

The attack made by the Progressive
forces upon the individual liberty of every
citizen of America, guaranteed by the
Bill of Rights, has made it impossible
for them to gather real headway, leaving
to them only the hero worshippers who, for-
tunately, in this state are not of suffi-
cient number to subvert our American form
of government and interfere with the pros-
perous conditions which will continue un-
der a second administration by President
Taft.

This prediction is based on the figures
received from 1,068 election districts out
of a total of 3,105 districts in New York
County, which report through canvasses
completed the following vote for Presi-
dent:

Taft, total	158,064
Wilson, total	117,777
Debs, total	4,521
Russell, total	3,900
Roosevelt, total	42,588
Taft's plurality	40,287

The same districts report as follows for
Governor:

Hedges, total	156,462
Sulzer, total	115,171
Russell, total	4,841
MacNichol, total	5,755
Straus, total	50,091
Hedges' plurality	41,291

This ratio of vote, if carried out
throughout the entire state, indicates a
vote outside of greater New York as fol-
lows:

For President—	
Taft, total	450,540
Wilson, total	342,481
Debs, total	12,021
Russell, total	17,388
Roosevelt, total	124,250
Taft's plurality	117,059

For Governor:

Hedges, total	454,882
Sulzer, total	340,340
Russell, total	14,190
MacNichol, total	16,704
Straus, total	145,905
Hedges' plurality	118,542

The figures already given out for New
York County, together with the canvasses
in the other counties, show, as
above stated, that neither Wilson nor
Sulzer will receive a plurality of 50,000
in greater New York.

County Chairman Koenig issued his
statement after receiving reports from
leaders as to the results of preliminary
election district canvasses, which, he
said, indicated that the vote in New York
County would be evenly split both on
the national and the state tickets.

Mr. Koenig's statement was as follows:
According to the figures received, Presi-
dent Taft will run slightly ahead of Mr.
Hedges. Straus will, of course, run ahead
of Mr. Roosevelt, and the Democratic
ticket heads will be very close together.

Thoroughly Reliable.

The figures of the few election districts
which have so far been thoroughly can-
vassed in New York County indicate a
plurality for Wilson of about 27,000 and
a plurality for Sulzer of about 31,000.
These election district canvasses have
been taken with the utmost care and
accuracy, and are thoroughly reliable.
Our canvasses did not in any election
district pretend to see all the voters—such
a proceeding would be practically an im-
possibility.

One thing stands out in the figures and
reports which I have received, and that
is that the large percentage of the votes
which signed the Third Term party peti-
tions in this county are not registered
voters.

These preliminary figures, compared
carefully with the figures from the same
election districts on the 35th vote, show
a rammy loss of from 5 to 15 per
cent.

As an instance of the actual voting
value of the Third Term party signatures,
I will give you a few examples. In the
election district which seems to run more
toward signing petitions than signing
registration books—the following check-
ing up of the Moore section in the 7th
Assembly District of the 7th Assembly
District are given:

Number of names signed to nominating	111
Number of the 111 not registered	78
Number of the 111 registered	33

Six of the thirty-three signatures who
voted have since reported that they signed
the petitions understanding that they were
Republican tickets, and that they will
vote the Republican ticket, the 7th
Assembly District, a poll of the 6th Elec-
tion District, which in 1910 was
carried by the Democratic ticket and a
Republican gain of 35, and the balance of
the vote, including the Independence
League vote of 16, going to Straus. The
vote in 1910 was: 122 for Stimson, 245 for
Dix and 16 for Hopper. The total vote
cast in that district was 386. The canvass
made this year was of 386 votes of a
total registration of 408, and shows the
following figures: Taft, 155; Wilson, 185;
Hedges, 15; Debs, 15; Russell, 15;
Sulzer, 15; and Straus, 14.

It is an interesting commentary on
the value of the claims of the Bull Moose
enthusiasm which seems to run more
toward signing petitions than signing
registration books—a week ago as
follows, of 445 out of 468 said to be can-
vassed, in ten election districts: Wilson, 155;
Taft, 185; Debs, 15; Russell, 15; Sulzer, 15;
and Straus, 14.

In an East Side district where the popu-
lation is strongly Jewish, these figures,
which were not high, but which show
that this same district was reported by
a Bull Moose canvasser a week ago as
follows, of 445 out of 468 said to be can-
vassed, in ten election districts: Wilson, 155;
Taft, 185; Debs, 15; Russell, 15; Sulzer, 15;
and Straus, 14.

POLES NOT FOR COLONEL

Repudiate Roosevelt Resolution
and Praise Taft.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Cambridge Springs, Penn., Oct. 27.—Of-
ficers of the National Polish Alliance, who
yesterday dedicated the National Polish
College here, with President Taft as the
principal speaker, adopted to-day a resolu-
tion repudiating one given out last night
favoring Colonel Roosevelt.

The Roosevelt resolution caused pro-
tests from the Polish College students and
the hundreds of Poles here to attend the
dedication. It was drafted and signed by
Polish newspaper men at the close
of the dedicatory banquet last night.

To-day's resolution follows:

A telegram sent to Colonel Roosevelt
by four Polish newspaper men has neither
the authority nor the approval of the
Polish National Alliance, which does not
take part in any political campaign. The
Polish National Alliance is grateful to
President Taft and appreciates very much
his presence and efforts in this country.
The resolution, signed by Henry Du-
laurens Niedzwiedzki, vice-president; S. C.
Czechowicz, secretary; K. Zychlinski,
president; Philip M. Kyekel, vice-presi-
dent, and a committee of five, was for-
warded to President Taft and Colonel
Roosevelt.

Undermyer Defends Wilson's
Attitude Toward Trusts.

Samuel Undermyer came out yesterday
with a defense of Governor Wilson
against the allegation made by Governor
Johnson of California that Governor
Wilson failed to take action for the sup-
pression of the trusts organized in New
Jersey.

In a letter addressed to Chairman
William F. McCormack, of the Democratic
National Committee, Mr. Undermyer said
in part:

The Democratic argument against in-
fluencing the solution of the vexed prob-
lem of the trusts to either of the other
parties is based upon the past records of
their candidates, and to which I can
add no serious controversy. It appears
that under Colonel Roosevelt's adminis-
tration the number of known trusts (not
including the secret trusts) has increased
from 10,000 to 15,000, and that their ag-
gregate capitalization has increased from
\$2,784,000,000 to \$3,157,000,000, and that
the "prosecutions" under President
Taft's regime have been limited and in-
effective and the outcome perille and
fatal to the point of bringing the ad-
ministration of law into contempt.

In the effort to meet the arguments
based on these stubborn facts and others
equally conclusive, which it is not nec-
essary to rehearse here, Governor John-
son of California and the newspaper and
other supporters of the Progressive
party are asserting that Governor Wil-
son failed to take action for the sup-
pression of the trusts that were orga-
nized under New Jersey charters during
his administration.

With equal, or as little, sincerity one
might inquire what action was taken in
that regard by Governor Johnson, in
whose state (by way of illustration) the
Standard Oil is also incorporated and
whose record further than his own
property interests in New Jersey. Its entire
export trade to the Far East is supplied
by the Standard Oil Company of Cali-
fornia, largely from the oil fields of that
state.

The same question might likewise
be asked of the Governor of any of the
other states in which the trusts have
vast property interests and are incorpo-
rated. The implication would be quite
unjust as that which Governor John-
son has drawn with respect to Governor
Wilson.

Mr. Undermyer cited paragraphs from
Governor Wilson's inaugural message
to prove that the Governor was anxious
to bring about reforms in the corpora-
tion laws of the state. Mr. Undermyer
added that Governor Wilson could not
accomplish it because of an opposing
Legislature.

THE PROHIBITION TICKET WILL NOT RECEIVE
A LARGER VOTE THAN WAS POLLED FOUR YEARS
AGO, WHEN IT APPROXIMATED 250,000. TOMORROW
I HOPE TO BE ABLE TO GIVE OUT OUR
ESTIMATES BY STATES. IT LOOKS NOW AS IF
ROOSEVELT WOULD AT LEAST RECEIVE 287
ELECTORAL VOTES, 266 BEING A MAJORITY.

LA FOLLETTE AIDS WILSON

National Issues Obscured and
Wisconsin May Be Democratic.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

Milwaukee, Oct. 27.—If Wisconsin goes
for Wilson this fall, as now seems likely,
the national Republican party will have
only Senator Robert M. La Follette and
his former follower, Governor F. E. Mc-
Govern, to stand against the Wilson
administration.

The Presidential election is not a fight,
but only a whisper. Senator La Follette,
anti-Roosevelt, and Governor McGovern,
anti-Mooser, both seeing the danger of
losing control of the state administration,
have buried their common ambitions
to be boss and have united with the De-
mocratic candidate for Governor, Judge
John C. Karel, in a mutual pledge to bar
national politics from the state campaign.

Thus Senator La Follette is campaign-
ing for McGovern under an agreement
with McGovern that he will not aid Taft's
state campaign, while McGovern, to se-
cure La Follette's support in the state
race, is pledged not to voice his views in
favor of the Bull Moose. The state com-
mittee, partly dominated by La Follette

DIXON GIVES FIGURES TO ELECT ROOSEVELT

Predicts That He Will Have 287
Electoral Votes, 266 Being
a Majority.

'INFORMATION FIRST HAND'

Gives Roosevelt 6,117,000;
Wilson, 5,648,900; Taft, 2,-
560,000, and Debs, 851,-
000 Popular Votes.

The following pre-election statement
was issued last night at National Pro-
gressive headquarters by Senator Dixon,
chairman of the National Progressive
Committee:

I have refrained thus far from making
any statements as to the outcome of the
present Presidential campaign, wishing to
wait until I could get the same kind of
information as directly as possible from
the people. I now make the following
statement, based on first hand infor-
mation, that has been secured in the
various states:

In the Presidential election eight years
ago Roosevelt received a popular plurality
of 2,545,000 votes, the largest plurality ever
carried before or since that time. There
were cast four years ago for President
14,888,412 votes, the Republican candidate
receiving 7,585,508, the Democratic can-
didate 6,699,190, the Socialist 43,700, the
Prohibitionist 32,890, and scattering 135,775.
Taking the average increase in the vot-
ing strength of the nation, there should
be cast this election about 15,000,000 votes.

The Socialist vote this year will be
largely increased over four years ago. I
believe Debs will receive approximately
800,000 votes. This increase in the Social-
ist vote will be largely drawn from the
vote cast for Bryan four years ago, ap-
proximately in the ratio of three from the
Bryan vote to one from the Taft vote in 1908.

There are approximately 1,000,000 for-
eign-born voters, including Poles, Hun-
garians, Bohemians, Italians, Greeks and
others, who heretofore have regularly
voted the Democratic ticket, but this
year undoubtedly will not vote for Wil-
son, because of his contemptuous charac-
terization of them in his lectures and
in his books. Wilson will receive only
about 10 per cent of this vote.

Mr. Wilson's widely known unfriendly
opinion of organized labor, repeated over
and over, will cost him many hundred
thousand labor votes that were cast for
Bryan four years ago. One of the best
known conservative labor laws in this
country said in private conversation on
Thursday last: "Mr. Taft will not receive
5 per cent of the organized labor vote."

Will Get Labor Vote.

The social and industrial justice planks
of the Progressive platform have ap-
pealed mightily to the wage earners of
the nation. Roosevelt and Johnson will
carry all the big industrial centers by a
landslide plurality.

There will be approximately 60,000 "first
votes" cast. The average per cent of
the "first votes" vote, as in-
dicated by more than seventeen hundred
test polls by the local Progressive com-
mittees, shows more than 50 per cent
of this class of voters for Roosevelt.

Knowing that Taft will be a bad third
in the race, many reactionary Repub-
licans, in the hope of defeating Roose-
velt, will cast their votes for Wilson.
Based on careful inquiry to our local
leaders, I estimate 10 per cent of the Taft
vote of four years ago will go to Wilson.
Roosevelt will receive on an average 50
per cent of the normal Republican votes.
Some localities will go as high as
75 per cent, as in California, Kansas,
Idaho, Maine, portions of Michigan, In-
diana and Illinois.

Forfeiting premises as
to general conditions, and upon the tele-
grams received by me up to 3 o'clock
this afternoon from every Progressive
chairman, I now make the following
predictions as to the outcome of the
balloting on November 5:

Of the 2,574,000 votes cast for Taft in
1908, approximately 1,000,000 were
cast by the so-called "foreign vote" of
the classes above mentioned. Wilson
will lose at least 80 per cent of this vote,
and gain 120,000.

Roosevelt will receive 60 per cent, or
4,800,000; Taft will receive 25 per cent,
or 2,560,000; and Debs will receive 15
per cent, or 1,275,000.

This reduces the Democratic vote of
1908 to 2,668,000. Wilson will lose of that
remaining vote but less than 500,000,
called "labor" votes. This vote of half
a million, I estimate, will be largely di-
vided between Roosevelt and Debs. Wil-
son will get 250,000; Roosevelt will re-
ceive 250,000 and Debs will receive 250,000.

The loss of 500,000 labor votes to Wilson
will reduce further the Bryan vote of
four years ago to 5,100,000. Of this strictly
Democratic vote, I believe, Roosevelt
will receive at least 80 per cent, or ap-
proximately 4,080,000 votes, reducing the
strictly non-progressive Democratic vote
of four years ago to 4,300,000.

Of the 6,049,900 votes cast for Bryan
in 1908, approximately 1,000,000 were
cast by the so-called "foreign vote" of
the classes above mentioned. Wilson
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